Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L16	0	morinda adj extract	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2004/12/14 17:52
L17	50	morinda same extract	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2004/12/14 18:03
L18	5	morinda and fertilizer	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2004/12/14 17:55
L19	11	morinda and dilution	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2004/12/14 17:58
L20	41	morinda same (aqueous or water)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2004/12/14 18:01
L21	1	("6048532").PN.	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	OFF	2004/12/14 18:02
L22	0	morinda same extract	USOCR	OR	ON	2004/12/14 18:03
L23	51	morinda same extract	EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2004/12/14 18:03

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:07:15 ON 14 DEC 2004

=> file food

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'BIOTECHNO' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'CABA' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'DISSABS' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'FEDRIP' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'FOMAD' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'FOREGE' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'FROSTI' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'FSTA' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'JICST-EPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'MEDICONF' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'NTIS' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'NUTRACEUT' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'PROMT' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

FILE 'TOXCENTER' ENTERED AT 18:07:24 ON 14 DEC 2004

=> s morinda and fertilizer
L1 5 MORINDA AND FERTILIZER

=> d 1-5

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 5 CABA COPYRIGHT 2004 CABI on STN
AN 2002:189313 CABA
DN 20023140564
TI Weed management in dryland farming
AU Muthusankarnarayanan, A.; Pandian, B. J.; Dhopte, A. M. [EDITOR]
CS Agriculture College and Research Institute, Killikulum, Vallanad - 628 252 (TN), India.
SO Agrotechnology for dryland farming, (2002) pp. 445-468. many ref.
Publisher: Scientific Publishers (India). Jodhpur
ISBN: 81-7233-281-5
CY India
DT Book; Book Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20021108
Last Updated on STN: 20021108

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CABA COPYRIGHT 2004 CABI on STN
AN 97:124940 CABA
DN 19970608719
TI Shoot biomass of natural stump regrowth in cropping systems in the subhumid forest savanna mosaic zone of West Africa
AU Bohringer, A.; Leihner, D. E.; Bocker, R.
CS Institute of Plant Production in the Tropics and Subtropics, University of Hohenheim, PF 700562, D-70593 Stuttgart, Germany.
SO Tropenlandwirt, (1996) Vol. 97, No. 2, pp. 225-239. 25 ref.
ISSN: 0041-3186
DT Journal
LA English
SL German; French
ED Entered STN: 19971112
Last Updated on STN: 19971112

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:327580 CAPLUS
DN 125:18784
TI Relationship between twelve inorganic elements of southern herb **Morinda** officinalis and its medical efficiency
AU Liu, Mingqiu; Huang, Shaoquan; Lin, Hai; Xu, Honghua; Lin, Li
CS Zhuhai Import Export Commodity Inspection Bureau, Zhuhai, 510090, Peop. Rep. China
SO Guangdong Weiliang Yuansu Kexue (1995), 2(7), 47-54
CODEN: GWYKF3; ISSN: 1006-446X
PB Guangdong Weiliang Yuansu Kexue Bianjibu
DT Journal
LA Chinese

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 5 FEDRIP COPYRIGHT 2004 NTIS on STN
AN 2004:143171 FEDRIP
NR AGRIC 0200743
TI Evaluating Ornamental Specialty Cut Production Using a Sustainable Agroforestry Approach
SF Principal Investigator: (alternative crop)
Thetford, M.

Jose, S.
Palada, M.
Hodges, A.
CSP UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, WEST FLORIDA RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTER, JAY, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, 32610
FU SPECIAL GRANT |c G
FS Department of Agriculture

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 5 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:443099 PROMT
TITLE: Dynamic Health Liquid Supplement - 100% Pure Polynesian Noni **Morinda** Citrifolia MANUFACTURER: Dynamic Health Laboratories Inc. CATEGORY: 363 - Vitamins & Supplements.(Brief Article)
SOURCE: Product Alert, (14 May 2001) Vol. 18, No. 9. ISSN: 0740-3801.
PUBLISHER: Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
LANGUAGE: English
WORD COUNT: 124
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

=> d 1-5 bib ab

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SO Agrotechnology for dryland farming, (2002) pp. 445-468. many ref. Publisher: Scientific Publishers (India). Jodhpur ISBN: 81-7233-281-5
CY India
DT Book; Book Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20021108
Last Updated on STN: 20021108
AB This chapter discusses the available weed management technology for dryland farming studies. Emphasis is given on the weed flora in drylands; weed competition for nutrients, light, moisture and carbon dioxide in the dry farming regions; critical period of crop weed competition; factors affecting the critical period of weed competition in dryland; weed problems and its effect on the crop; weed control methods in dry farming (i.e. (1) cultural methods such as field preparation, tillage, crop density, sequential cropping, intercropping, soil solarization and **fertilizer** application; (2) mechanical control; (3) chemical weeding; and (4) integrated weed management); weed management practices for upland rice, wheat, maize, sorghum, pearl millet, pulses, sunflower, groundnut and cotton; herbicide efficiency and herbicide tolerance; and the control of Cyperus rotundus, Cynodon dactylon and **Morinda** dinctorius [M. tinctoria?].

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ISSN: 0041-3186
DT Journal
LA English
SL German; French
ED Entered STN: 19971112
Last Updated on STN: 19971112
AB A rapidly growing population calls for intensified cropping in the subhumid forest savanna mosaic zone of West Africa, endangering the ecological and economic success of traditional bush fallowing which depends on a site specific balance of crop and fallow components in space and time. Research has hence given trees and shrubs a key role in ecosystem conservation as well working towards increasing crop yields, yet the contribution of naturally occurring stumps to shoot biomass turnover in farmers' fields has not been evaluated with respect to its agroforestry potential. The regrowth and productivity of natural stump species was, therefore, compared at 3 bush fallow sites (4, 5 and 6 yr old) in southern Benin, with that of exotic agroforestry trees. All vegetation was cut at land clearing in 1991, with the larger stems removed, and smaller biomass left as mulch. Annual maize/cassava intercrops were grown from 1991 to 1993 in 5 cropping systems: with and without (control) NPK **fertilizer**, and 3 agroforestry systems (alley cropping with mixed Gliricidia sepium and Flemingia macrophylla, a cut-and-carry system with the same 2 exotic tree species, and alley cropping with Cajanus cajan). Natural stump species were allowed to grow during cropping, but forbs, grasses and lianas were weeded/cut. Stump regrowth data 1 yr after cropping commenced (1992) are given only for the oldest bush fallow site (Attotinga), but data are given for all sites for 1993; no crop yield data are included. At Attotinga, where the negative impacts of past land use (burning and weeding) on natural vegetation were only moderate, 32 stump species with densities of 0.0315 m[sup2] were recorded, contributing a total of 14.2 g m[sup2] shoot dry matter after 285 days of regrowth. The number of stump species increased to 36 in the subsequent year, producing 98.8 g m[sup2] total shoot dry matter at densities of 0.086 individuals m[sup2]. In particular, species of the mature forest (such as Albizia spp., Baphia nitida, Lecaniodiscus cupanioides, **Morinda** lucida, and Rauvolfia vomitoria) responded favourably to protection, contributing not only significant amounts to shoot biomass turnover, but also being much more efficient in accumulating biomass than the exotic agroforestry species. Neither NPK fertilizing nor planting of fast growing exotic tree species influenced natural stump growth and productivity in any significant way. The preservation and management of natural stumps between crops therefore represents an economic agroforestry option worth consideration. This would simultaneously help to conserve the multiple products and services of these stump species to man as well as preserving the functioning of the natural ecosystem.

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CODEN: GWYKF3; ISSN: 1006-446X
PB Guangdong Weiliang Yuansu Kexue Bianjibu
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB This is a further study on the differences in the inorg. elemental content of **Morinda** officinalis How of different origins. Notable variance in the characteristic elemental content between the genuine herb of M. officinalis and the ungenuine one was observed by comparing each

elemental content of samples of different origins, factors of the relative coefficient, and the drawing of the trace element graph. In order to increase the medical efficiency of M. officinalis planted in large area, it is advised to employ trace element **fertilizer** to supplement the insufficiency trace elements in soil according to the content of Mn, Fe, Cr, Co and Ni in it. However, for the compounding of trace elements **fertilizer**, the coordinating effect and resisting effect while **Morinda** officinalis How absorbing elements in the soil should be noticed.

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 5 FEDRIP COPYRIGHT 2004 NTIS on STN
AN 2004:143171 FEDRIP
NR AGRIC 0200743
TI Evaluating Ornamental Specialty Cut Production Using a Sustainable Agroforestry Approach
SF Principal Investigator: (alternative crop)
Thetford, M.
Jose, S.
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CSP UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, WEST FLORIDA RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTER, JAY, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, 32610
FU SPECIAL GRANT |c G
FS Department of Agriculture
SUM 1). Evaluate the woody cut production potential of ornamental species in monoculture and agroforestry silviculture systems and determine the biophysical interactions between system components [i.e. Trees and perennial cut foliage or flower crops (Virgin Islands) or Woody cut stem crops (US)]. 2.) Quantify the cost of establishing woody (US) and floral (Virgin Islands) cut stem production in both monoculture and agroforestry systems through development of a crop budget and estimate of the value of cut stems. 3.) Investigate potential markets for the distribution and sale of woody cuts. Silviculture cropping systems with longleaf pine and ornamental species planted within the row or within alleys will be used. Pine trees will be planted to create two different alley widths and ornamentals will be planted to establish two within row tree/ornamental configurations. Monoculture plots will be replicated in adjacent full-sun areas to assess tree and ornamental growth and ornamental yield. Plots of ornamental crops will also be replicated in an adjacent area with a mature pine canopy to establish ornamental crops in a shaded area. To understand the role of shading on crop productivity, diurnal pattern of photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) will be measured using Li-COR quantum sensors the second year. Spatial variation in soil water (using Water Content Reflectometry) will also be measured at fixed distances away from the tree rows to assess the competitive effects of tree roots on soil water availability. Further, diurnal variation in whole tree and crop water uptake will be directly measured using Dynamax stem flow gauges to quantify competition for water between trees and crops. Nutrient competition will be assessed using 15 N enriched Ammonium Sulfate **fertilizer** in selected trials. Ornamental growth and yield will be assesses as harvestable stems are removed, graded, and their length measured to determine the total marketable and non-marketable stems produced for each growing season. Silvicultural cropping systems with the use of medicinal trees (**Morinda** citrifolia Lam. and Moringa oleifera L.) and ornamental species (ginger lily, anthurium and heliconia) will be used at the University of the Virgin Islands. Ornamental species will be planted to create two different ally widths and two within row tree/ornamental configurations. Monoculture plots of **Morinda** and Moringa and each ornamental species will be replicated in an adjacent area to assess tree and ornamental growth and ornamental yield.(Objective 3): Market potential for ornamental floral products produced in agroforestry systems in Florida and the Caribbean region will be evaluated. Survey questionnaires will be developed using color photos to show examples of the new cut plant products. Respondents will be asked to rate product

appearance in terms of form, color, texture, overall visual appeal and complementarity to other arrangement objects. Respondents will also be asked to indicate an approximate volume of each item that they would be willing to purchase, and the acceptable wholesale price and general terms of delivery. From this information, we will estimate the potential total quantity and value of demand in the United States, and in turn the potential income and profitability to agroforestry producers. Two mailings of the surveys will made to approximately 1500 targeted firms, together with endorsements from industry organizations.CA

L1 ANSWER 5 OF 5 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2004 Gale Group on STN

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SO Product Alert, (14 May 2001) Vol. 18, No. 9.
ISSN: 0740-3801.
PB Marketing Intelligence Service Ltd.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 124
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB Brooklyn, NY-based Dynamic Health Laboratories Inc. is offering "organically grown" Dynamic Health 100% Pure Polynesian Noni **Morinda** Citrifolia Liquid Supplement in the U.S. and Canada in 16 fl. oz. (473ml) and 32 fl. oz. (946ml) amber glass bottles. Full page promotional literature for the kosher parve stamped supplement states, "Noni... Polynesia's treasured fruit used by... Traditional Polynesian healers to: Improve general metabolism - Strengthen the immune system - Boost energy level - Improve circulation - Promote healthy joints - Support the digestive system - Aid in the healing process - Noni is rich in proxeroxine & scopoletin - Noni contains naturally occurring minerals, enzymes, anti-oxidants, vitamins, phytonutrients, & bioflavonoids." The supplement contains "no preservatives - No pesticides - No artificial colors - No **fertilizers**." For sample retrieval information, please call: Marketing Intelligence Service, Ltd., (716) 374-6326.

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